

THE CABLE THE KOREANS SENT

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Further developments yesterday followed the investigation which is being made in the Korean plot against Bishop M. C. Harris.

The cable message which was sent from here by Koreans to the Korean League in San Francisco, spoken of in the Advertiser yesterday, quoted in substance some of the things Bishop Harris had said in his interview in the Advertiser regarding Japan and Korea. It then closed with a request for the league to ask the Bishop if he did express the sentiments he was reported to have done.

Taken in connection with the course of events and the Korean method in the Stevens case, this is considered very significant. Stevens, on his arrival in San Francisco, was interviewed by the papers there. The evening of the day on which these interviews appeared a committee of the Korean League called on him at the Fairmount Hotel and asked him categorically if he had said these things attributed to him. He replied that he had, whereupon he was set upon by the Koreans seeking to do him violence, and the next morning when he went down to the ferry to start for Washington he was shot and mortally wounded.

The cablegrams from San Francisco show that Bishop Harris, warned by the press messages from here, did not land in San Francisco at all, but in Oakland, thus foiling, for the time at least, any plot for his murder that may have been formed.

The investigations yesterday were along the line of finding out who was responsible for the sending of the cable message from here to the Korean League in San Francisco. The authorities now know pretty well who are among the conspiring Koreans here, and the origin of the cablegram is pretty well authenticated. Whether any arrests will follow or not depends on what further developments transpire.

The state of feeling among a large element of the Korean community is very high. It has been learned that there is in Hawaii a considerable number of Koreans who were formerly governmental officials of one grade or another, and who were thrown out of government employ when Japan took charge in Korea, or who left at about that time. It is this class Bishop Harris said were responsible for most of the outcry and dissatisfaction against Japanese control in Korea. Naturally it is this class which would be particularly incensed at statements of that kind by Bishop Harris or anybody else.

So bitter is the feeling among Koreans that the friends of Rev. J. W. Wadman are concerned for his safety. Not that he has said or done anything for which the Koreans should be incensed at him, but because it is feared that the Koreans may become angry because he is a friend of Bishop Harris. District Attorney Breckons, too, because of his activity in investigating the matter, it is feared may become an object of Korean attention.

FAIRCHILD SAYS THE TIME IS TOO SHORT

The time within which the Makee Sugar Company were to return an answer to the government's proposition in regard to the Kapaa lands expired yesterday, according to a letter written by Land Commissioner Pratt before the latter left for the Coast on the Alameda.

Manager Geo. H. Fairchild has written the following letter to the Land Commissioner, insisting that under the circumstances the time allowed is too short.

James W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands for the Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of yours of the 21st inst., giving me until the 28th inst. in which to either accept or reject your general proposition as outlined in yours of the 15th.

It seems to me common justice that I should be allowed to communicate with Col. Spalding before acting on your offer or committing myself for or against your proposition. The Government has taken long periods of time in the past before acting upon various phases of the land matters now under consideration, and I feel so emphatically the impropriety of passing judgment for Col. Spalding on those matters of such far-reaching consequence to him without hearing fully from him that I must decline to take action on your offer before this can be done.

The Makee Sugar Co. has been in business for a long time in this Territory, has developed a large business interest here and paid thousands of dollars into the public Treasury in one way and another. It has been a tenant of the Government for many years and I believe that you will see the impropriety of considering negotiations between the Makee Sugar Company and the Government in reference to the lands in question closed because I stand firmly to the right of communicating fully with my principal and obtaining his views upon these important issues. Yours very truly,

GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD.

AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPER MAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH DIARRHOEA.

Mr. S. G. Mathers, publisher of Chronicle, Newtown, Queensland, says: "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy completely cured me of chronic dysentery from which I had suffered for years. I feel confident that this remedy also saved the life of my infant daughter, who when teething was severely attacked with diarrhoea and was given up by the doctors." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

IMPROVEMENT OF MAIL SERVICE

The suggestion made by President James F. Morgan, of the Chamber of Commerce, to that organization regarding a possibility of bettering the mail service for Hawaii, and taken up by the Chamber, bids fair to result in the suggestion being taken up and put into effect by the postal authorities. The suggestion was that the letter mail for Honolulu be segregated from the general mail on board the mail steamers from San Francisco, and should be handed over for delivery to the Honolulu office just as soon as the mail steamer reached quarantine, thus landing it ashore an hour or so earlier than under the present arrangements.

Secretary H. P. Wood, of the Chamber, communicated the suggestion of the organization to the postal authorities here, receiving the following encouraging reply from Assistant Superintendent Railway Mail Service George W. Carr: Mr. Carr wrote: "In reply to your communication of 16th inst., on the subject of U. S. mail transportation, and the proposition that mail steamers from San Francisco arriving at quarantine, to deliver Honolulu letter mails for conveyance by launch or small vessel to dock, and thence into the Honolulu postoffice. In connection therewith I beg to explain:

"(1) All U. S. mail contracts for steamboat service for Hawaii provide that the contractor shall deliver the mails on the mail steamer's wharf at Honolulu, and receive mails on the mail steamer's wharf at Honolulu.

"(2) At San Francisco, the letter mails to be handled as proposed, will be segregated, and delivered to the mail steamer separate from the other mail, waybilled separately, and bearing distinctive address labels to facilitate the proposed delivery at quarantine.

"(3) The general offices of all steamship lines operating mail steamers, San Francisco to Honolulu, and the U. S. A. transport service, will be advised as to the proper handling of Honolulu letter mail, by their mail steamers, for delivery at quarantine to the U. S. mail representative.

"These items 1, 2, and 3, I have already taken up with my superiors in the service. I have recommended the service as proposed. Have requested approval, and the requisite authority to be made effective by this office.

"Mr. E. R. Stackable, U. S. Collector of Customs, Honolulu, has kindly tendered the use of the customs launch for the purpose of this contemplated service, whenever it may become effective.

"All necessary arrangements at San Francisco are now under way, preparatory, in anticipation of approval, which I have no doubt will be granted."

Supervisors on their dignity

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Oahu intend to have the members of the Park Commission up on the carpet to explain about some back bills that have been gathering for the past nine months. To force the commissioners to call around with and for an explanation the Supervisors have cut out the May appropriation from the estimates and there is nothing to buy peacock feed with, not to mention other necessary things to be done, during the whole of next month. The Supervisors also object to the way the Territorial Superintendent of Public Works writes to them, but that is another story.

For the past several meetings various accounts for articles and goods ordered by the Park Commissioners have been turning up before the Supervisors and being as regularly turned down as something the board had nothing to do with. Every meeting they came up and every meeting they were turned down, until the creditors began to ask questions and then some action had to be taken. This action was the refusal of the board to vote any more Kapolani and Kunst park expense money.

Chairman Hustace said yesterday that the Supervisors would see that the bills run for the parks were paid but before this was done and before any precedents were established there would have to be an understanding between the commissioners and the supervisors about things in general. "We don't know how many more back bills may be rung in on us if we pay these without question," he said.

BISHOP STREET EXTENSION. The kick the Supervisors have against the epistolary of the Superintendent of Public Works is the somewhat peremptory way in which he tells them to get busy on the roads. At the meeting of the county fathers on Tuesday night the letter from Mr. Campbell regarding the new extension of Bishop street said: "At your earliest opportunity remove the fences and open, grade and macadamize the street to line and grade."

The Superintendent respectfully requested this, but the Supervisors thought that there was no use of advising them what to do. "You would think that he had forgotten that there was county government in this country and that he was running the whole show," was the way Chairman Hustace sized up the matter.

In spite of this, however, the Supervisors are going to rush work on Bishop street and open up the street along the block between King and Merchant. The authority was given the Road Supervisor to commence on the work as soon as the month of May arrived and charge it up against that month's appropriation. As requested by the Waterhouse Trust Company, the county will put in the curbing along this block as the road work progresses, being paid for it on the completion of the job.

MUCH EVIDENCE OF A KOREAN PLOT AGAINST BISHOP M. C. HARRIS

It is believed that disclosures of the most startling nature have been secured in connection with the commotion in the Korean colony created by the interview with Bishop Harris of the Methodist Church, published in the Advertiser last Saturday, in which he uttered approval of the course of Japan in Korea, and spoke of his intention to express himself thus to President Roosevelt.

There is every reason to believe that a small band of anarchistic Koreans has been found here who have, in effect, been plotting against Bishop Harris, and have done certain acts looking to an assault upon him on his arrival in San Francisco or at some convenient time thereafter. It is known that local Koreans have cabled something about the Bishop within a day or two past, to the so-called Korean League of San Francisco. Bishop Harris is due there on the Korea.

It is known that United States District Attorney Breckons has been pursuing certain investigations in regard to the matter, and there is reason to believe that he has secured evidence of a startling character. What it is, he will not only give no intimation, but he declines to discuss the matter at all.

But aside from the investigation carried on by the Federal authorities, a considerable mass of evidence is being accumulated as the result of investigations carried on by others. And while these results do not yet go to the point of proving any overt act, they indicate an intention and an activity that it seems improbable could have had any other purpose than the assassination of Bishop Harris, or at least the doing of great bodily injury to him.

Grave fears were felt by friends of Bishop Harris when the state of excitement among a certain element of the Korean colony was learned. This, however, has been much relieved by the fact that press and other despatches have been sent to San Francisco so that adequate warning has been given to insure measures against a repetition of the Stevens affair.

TIDINGS FROM SOME FORMER VISITORS HERE

There are many persons residing here who will remember the time Prof. Bristol and his trained horses appeared in a tent on a lot at the corner of Beretania avenue and Alakea street in 1897. J. R. Frasier, at the time associated with Bristol, was a passenger on the Aorangi en route to the mainland yesterday to secure attractions for his playhouses in the colonies. Mr. Frasier has for a partner a wealthy resident of Broken Hill, Australia.

"Several who were with us have gone over the trail," said Mr. Frasier in speaking of his former visit, "and others have gone out of the business. The Gonzales, Chili and wife, the latter known as Nora Martin, are both dead. Chili was very poor and was buried by friends. His daughters are both married, the elder having retired from the stage and the younger, I believe, is in Manila. You remember the hit Nora Martin made on the Beretania avenue lot singing 'Put Me Off at Buffalo' and 'Arra Go On.' The death of Harry Wirth was reported to you at the time. His wife died from the kick of a horse at her home in Christchurch, and Lillie Muriel, the daughter, is married and living away from the glamor of the lights and spangles. Paddy Montgomery, who did the bounding jockey act, when Lal Sing did not, died of smallpox in the Far East. Paddy was the ring master and horse trainer for the Wirth show and remained with it while he lived. The brothers of Harry Wirth, the one who was in Honolulu in 1895 and 1896, control the circus business in Australia and are coining money. You have to keep out of the way because no one can put on a better show and make it pay. Jack Cameron, who managed the Wirth show here, has abandoned the canvas tent for a pastoral life and is managing a dairy for his mother who is a wealthy woman. He is a strong prohibitionist and feels lonesome.

"The Bristol show was at Tientsin at the time of the American troops' visit and 'Denver,' the trick mule that walked up the steps of the Advertiser office, was killed by a Russian. The horse that would do sums in arithmetic broke his leg and was killed. The last I saw of Denver he was floating down the river at Tientsin. Bristol got something like six thousand dollars for his loss and went back east to Massachusetts where he is making money in the real estate business. Wilfred Burns, the strong man of the Wirth company, is, I think, playing with lions in a circus throughout Australia. Mario, the wonderful horizontal bar artist who was here with the Flying Jordans about the same time we were, died in Bombay of smallpox after his wife, Virginia Aragon, the wire walker, had eloped with a drummer for a champagne house. Mario would have died of a broken heart if he had not contracted smallpox."

While here Mr. Frasier completed arrangements with Manager Adams of the Honolulu Lyceum Bureau for a season of musical comedy. He will recruit his company on the mainland and return here. After this engagement he will return to the mainland and secure a company for a long season in the colonies.

Our Land Administration

Honolulu, T. H., April 28, 1908.

Editor Advertiser.—Why is that the land question is continually cropping up, especially when prospective small settlers try to acquire holdings? Not a month passes in which large holdings are not offered for lease for varying periods under special conditions.

We all know that certain large acreages advertised on Hawaii are to go to one certain ranch, where tree-planting conditions are to be required; and to certain plantations, where special conditions confer special privileges as regards the use of the adjoining public domain. We are all kept informed in regard to the prospective disposal of cane lands in large areas at high (?) rentals, and there is tacit understanding that each body of cane land offered goes to one certain and particular corporation, and to no others.

But when an individual prospective settler, or a group of them, headed, we will say, by Van Candler and Mc. Dine, want land, we all and severally wake up, and unanimously denounce the whole iniquitous transaction. I, for one, as a sugar plantation stockholder, demand to know by what right our public lands are to be thus parcelled out. There may be some sugar land in Kaneohe. Our land laws have been carefully drawn, and any man who makes a study of them must know

ACTING GOVERNOR REQUISITIONS IROQUOIS.

The U. S. S. Iroquois, requisitioned by Acting Governor Mott-Smith for the trip to Molokai, will leave at 7 o'clock this morning. It is expected to arrive at the settlement about one o'clock, and leave for Honolulu twenty-four hours later.

Those who will go will be Acting Governor Mott-Smith, Attorney General Hemenway, Dr. L. E. Coker, James P. Morgan, District Attorney Breckons, Captain Rees, U. S. N., Captain Humphrey, U. S. A.

Deeds recorded

Deeds were filed for record yesterday conveying to the Honolulu Iron Works a large portion of the block bounded by Nuuanu and Maunakea, and King and Queen streets. The deeds were from E. S. Cunha, and from Mrs. Cunha, and from F. M. and A. L. Swan of Santa Cruz. The purchase price of all the pieces amounts to about \$11,000.

Chief Clerk Lloyd Conkling of the Governor's office yesterday celebrated his birthday. He received congratulations from many friends.

DOLLAR A DAY JUDGES STRIKE

(Correspondence Advertiser. Copyright by Frederic J. Haskin.)

YOKOHAMA, April 6.—While nearly all countries have had labor troubles and strikes at one time or another, Japan is the only place where the judges of the courts have refused to try cases until the government agreed to meet their demand for higher pay. While such arbitrary proceedings may appear undignified to legal gentlemen of other lands, the necessity for recourse to drastic measures is explained by the statement that prior to their strike the judges received only a dollar a day. The postmen were getting only five dollars a month, and when their petition for an increase was ignored, they quickly brought the government to terms by refusing to deliver the mail. The policemen were the next to make peremptory demands for more salary, and they were equally successful in their strike.

A noticeable feature of strikes in Japan is that they nearly always succeed. This is due, in a large measure, to the destructiveness of the lower classes when they are aroused. No matter what the grievance may be, or how fair the prospects of a settlement, the strikers have a tendency to first destroy property and then begin their peace talk. They seem to feel that their case will receive more consideration if they make an exhibition of viciousness. On this account, when a misunderstanding comes up, prompt settlement or immediate protection from the police is necessary.

An enraged mob of Japanese workmen will smash what belongs to the government as readily as if it were private property, and sometimes without any justification whatsoever. About 2000 men were employed at one place near Yokohama to do a particular piece of work. As the job neared completion it naturally became necessary to cut down the force. The first lot of men to go were given three days extra wages. When it became necessary to let out another lot of 400, a protest was made on the ground that the notice was not sufficient. Although the objection was not at all reasonable, an allowance of five days extra pay was made merely for the purpose of keeping the peace. However, it developed that the insufficiency of notice was not the real cause of complaint. The men simply did not want to give up their jobs. Having been put on the pay rolls they objected to being taken off, no matter whether they were still needed or not. Before the police could be summoned from Yokohama a nasty row was in progress. The mob not only fired valuable buildings, but raided a government boat and smashed the engines.

The outbreak at the Besshi Copper mines was still more disastrous. The strikers burned all the buildings in the vicinity except the hospital, the school and the laborer's quarters. They tore up five miles of railway track, and set the mine on fire. The manager of the company was beaten and left for dead. The rioters armed themselves with guns and ammunition from the magazine of the mine, then started out to overrun the country. They organized themselves in regular military fashion, blowing trumpets and giving orders by means of cipher codes and signal flags. It required three companies of soldiers to round them up, and before they were brought to bay their depredations caused a property loss of more than \$400,000.

Trouble with Japanese laboring classes, however, begins long before the strike stage, as there is never any peace from the time the relation of employer and employee is entered into. The Japanese laborer or servant takes a holiday whenever he is so disposed, and he will quit the service of an employer without notice. Responsibility to his work is a quality which he does not possess. One street railway line in Tokyo employs 700 motormen and conductors. On a rainy day these jobs are not at all pleasant, and the Japanese trait of independence is shown in the fact that a stormy day means a short supply of labor. On one bad day recently, 300 of the 700 men failed to show up, notwithstanding the inevitable fact that the worse the day, the greater the traffic.

One of the highest authorities on Japanese economic questions is Mr. F. Schroeder, editor of The Eastern World of Yokohama. Mr. Schroeder has lived in Japan for more than a quarter of a century, and is happily married to a Japanese woman. He has been a close student of labor conditions in this country. He says:

"Suppose one is a head of a household, and has to refurbish his home. He goes to a furniture maker's shop, agrees upon the terms and makes a contract. He asks when the job will be finished. In ten days. That is too long, as he is in a hurry. It will have to be done in three or four days or not at all. The little shopkeeper cannot understand why he should be in a rush simply because his customer is in a hurry. There are no near prospects of the collapse of the universe, and there is an endless succession of tomorrows to draw upon. Therefore why should anyone be in a hurry? He decides that it probably is some foreign whim that must be humored and replies that the work will be finished in four days at 10 o'clock in the morning.

"The four days pass and the work is not yet delivered. A messenger brings word that it will be sent that afternoon at three o'clock. An hour later a boy comes to say that it will be delivered the next morning without fail. And thus two or three more days go by. Finally the householder finds that his contractor knows nothing about the work he professes to carry on, and that he is not only unable to deliver the goods, but has not even started the work. In explanation, a catalogue of distressing family afflictions is given, one or the other of which has befallen him or his workmen so that nothing whatever can be done at the moment. But in two or three days more the job will be finished. There is no use to hunt up some other philosopher in the same trade, as it would be but to go through the same experience again. The trade has its laws to which those who want to get things done must bow.

"It is a fallacy that Japan has an abundance of skilled and cheap labor. The employer here is always more or

LONG FOUGHT CASE ENDS IN NONSUIT

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Judge De Bolt yesterday granted a nonsuit on the defendant's motion in the damage suit of Carolina Vierra vs. the Waiailua Agricultural company.

The suit has been on trial for eight days before a jury, and a large number of witnesses have been examined. The plaintiff is the widow of one of the Portuguese immigrants who came on the Suveric. She married him in Madeira January 21, 1905. He was a widower with one small child, when she married him. Two children blessed their union. He was employed on the Waiailua plantation at \$24 a month. In November last he was employed with others on the Halemano railway fill on the plantation. A trestle was built and track laid on it, and down this track dump cars filled with dirt and rocks were run by gravity, the brakes on the cars being depended on to regulate the speed of the cars and to stop them at the right point.

On November 22, 1907, a loaded car was run out on the trestle. There were four men on it. It did not stop at the end of the trestle but went over and fell down fifteen feet. Two of the men jumped and escaped. The two others did not, and were killed, the husband of the plaintiff being one of them.

The plaintiff sued for \$25,000 damages alleging that the death was due to the negligence of the defendant in not providing a buffer post at the end of the trestle to stop the car; and that the brakes on the car were not efficient.

There was testimony to show that on this last fatal trip the car gained great momentum early in the course, and that when the brakes were applied to their fullest extent the wheels sometimes slid on the track and sometimes revolved, but that the car did not stop within a distance much farther than usual. An expert who was called testified that the brake rods, having a bend in them, when pressure was put on the brakes, they straightened out to some extent, thus failing to bring the shoe of the brake up against the wheel sufficiently hard. On the other hand it was shown that this car had been used for some time in this work and that it had always worked efficiently until this time.

The plaintiff moved a nonsuit on the ground that it had not been shown that the accident was due to any neglect on the part of the defendant or that there was any defect in the appliances furnished from which it could be safely deduced that the accident had occurred.

The plaintiff will now begin another suit, it is said.

The plaintiff was represented by J. Lightfoot and E. Vincent, and the defendant by J. W. Cathcart and F. W. Milverton.

less at the mercy of his employees and must consult their convenience, not his. References of character from former employers are unknown. If a man says he is a carpenter, a blacksmith, a painter or a printer, that he understands everything in his trade, and that he wants so much per month, the employer must take him at his own valuation and later find out what he can or cannot do.

"The virtues of the Japanese workman are that he is sober, polite and cleanly. A way to carry on work with him in a more or less satisfactory manner can be found. He cannot understand why his employer should work himself into a passion merely because a workman spoils material or ruins a whole job. Neither can he account for impatience when a task is not finished on time. To him 'tomorrow' has little or no significance; tomorrow or any succession of tomorrows is just as good as today. If he does a job wrong, or spoils it, he is with the utmost good temper ready and willing to do it all over again, three or four times if necessary, provided his pay goes on. To him, foreigners are strange beings who have rare ideas and unaccountable whims which are very difficult to understand. Neither does he understand how any loss or annoyance his employer may suffer can concern him. He regards any show of temper or impatience on the part of his master as a piece of vulgarity and ill breeding, of which no gentleman should be guilty.

"In a word, the Japanese laborer can be neither driven nor led. Considerate treatment and an active interest in his welfare never evoke a show of gratitude or cause more pleasant relations. There is a permanent state of passive resistance and resentment of the fact that the master earns more than his man. Therefore, the Japanese artisan, whether he works on the premises for fixed wages or is employed outside, always looks upon his employer as a hostile force to which an unkind Providence has delivered him. He looks upon it as a duty to do as little as possible, and to do that little in a way most convenient to himself.

"There is no competition in the supply of skilled labor in any branch of trade or industry, and consequently no incentive to improve. Work is frequently delayed or stopped for want of hands able and willing to do it. All through Japan there is an annual waste of many millions of dollars in time, spoiled material and neglected tools and machinery. All arguments to prevent this waste are useless, and there is serious doubt whether they are even understood. The value of all that is ruined, wasted and thrown away every year is probably more than the total amount of national and municipal taxation. Those who might remedy this sad state of affairs seem unable or unwilling to inaugurate an apprenticeship system which would afford a course of systematic training and produce genuinely skilled labor.

"No matter how the figures of exports and imports may increase, and no matter how many such desperate and fallacious financial expedients as monopoly mongering are undertaken, Japan will always be out at the elbows and down at the heels."